TOM DAVID TELLS OF HIS "BRAINSTORM"

Didn't Know He Shot Wife

Says His Head Was All in a Whirl After Woman Had Angered Him; Experts Testify He Had Transitory Mania.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 10—The end of the David murder trial, which has been engaging the attention of the circuit court since Tuesday, is in sight. If nothing unforeseen occurs the case will be in the hands of the jury by Monday afternoon, at the very latest. Witnesses for the defense were disposed of this afternoon with almost lightning rapidity, and when adjournment was made at 6 o'clock, Dr. Anglin, the last witness for the prisoner, who has been called to support a plea of insanity, was on the stand. The crown will all several witnesses in rebuttal but the solicitor-general stated today that they would not occupy more than one hour. Should the evidence be all in by noon it is possible that a verdict may be reached tomorrow.

Reserved Case.

Judge McLeod refused to admit any testimony reflecting upon the moral character of David's wife, on the ground that it was not relative to the case. On this point he promised the prisoner's counsel to reserve a case for the full bench.

At this morning's session the examination of Mokat Huson, a Syrian, was continued with the aid of an interpreter. His evidence went to show that he was familiarly acquainted with the David family before the prisoner emigrated to this country; that the father was subject to fits and during these fits he was a dangerous character, and that the son also was subject to like attacks and seemingly inherited them from his father.

Dr. Leary, of Lowell, was next called by Mr. Hazen and his testimony was strongly in favor of the prisoner as being a subject for transitory insanity. He had attended the prisoner on several occasions in Lowell, and found him liable to attacks which he described as transitory mania. During these attacks he was unconscious and not responsible for his acts. He assumed a raving condition. Dr. Leary told of the treatment he prescribed on such occasions, and in his opinion an attack of this kind would result or be brought on by jealousy of excitement.

Mr. Hazen stated to the witness what occurred at McAdam and he replied in substance that knowing David as he did he had no doubt that the provocation was sufficient to cause one of these transitory manias, and that the man would commit the act unconsciously.

Dr. Leary was cross-examined at length by the Solicitor-General, but his direct evidence remained unshaken. The doctor stated his belief that the man might still the being that had existed him and still be unconscious, and further that after doing the deed talk about it, describing such a person as like one who walked in his sleep.

Dr. Sullivan, ambulance surgeon, Lowell, was next called and his testimony was about along the same lines and corroborated that given by Dr. Leary.

Karl David, brother, and Geo. Ansara, father-in-law of the prisoner, were the next witnesses called and their testimony was similar to that given by Huson, to the effect that the father and son were subject to fits.

The prisoner himself was then put on the stand and had not finished when adjournment was made at dinner time. David was questioned by means of an interpreter and spoke rapidly and fluently and showed little excitement. He told of his coming to this country and of his matrimonial troubles. His wife had been unfaithful to him; twice she had left him and each time he had brought her back and forgiven her. He next told of his going to Woodstock to get his wife, how Nicholas had accompanied them to the train and of the buying of the ticket.

Had a Brain Storm.

Upon the court resuming this afternoon David continued his testimony describing his movements from the time he left Woodstock until he was arrested at McAdam. He denied that he quarrelled with his wife on the station platform at McAdam. When she entered the station she told him that she did not intend to accompany him any further. He advised her to have nothing to do with Nicholas and her reply was that she cared more for Nicholas' old boots than she did for his whole body. This remark of hers brought on, what from the prisoner's description, was a brainstorm which played such an important part in the Thaw trial. He said that his head began to swim, the station building wobbled, his eyes became dim and he knew nothing more until he found himself on jail at Fredericton.

He denied having made any statement to Policeman Gardiner about the shooting while on the way to Fredericton.

The prisoner denied having told Andrews at Woodstock that "his soul was sweet and he would give his wife a No. 32," but he remembered telling him that he had $32 and would give it to her.

The prisoner was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the solicitor general, but he stood the ordeal well. He said he always carried a revolver when peddling and the one on him when arrested had been in his possession four years. When he came to Woodstock he left his peddling outfit at Bangor and forgot to leave the revolver with it. He considered Charles Nicholas his friend and when he saw him in Woodstock he did not believe he was having improper relations with his wife. He was very anxious that she should return. He never threatened to kill his wife. He would not tell a lie to save himself, God had put him on earth and would take care of him while here. He repeated that he had $32 store in Woodstock, but invested part of it in new trousers, and boots and railway ticket to Bangor, Maine.

To Mr. Hazen he said that if his wife accompanied him he intended going to Bangor, where he expected to borrow sufficient money to complete the journey.

George Huson, Syrian merchant of Lowell, testified to the previous good character of the prisoner. He visited David during the preliminary examination and obtained from him $80 and a railway ticket to Bangor. He knew David always carried a revolver.

Thomas Thomas, a Syrian, testified that David always treated his wife well. Mr. Hazen undertook to corroborate from this witness the prisoner's story of his wife deserting him in Lowell and going to Lawrence, but the court declined to admit the evidence.

Michael Caasus testified to seeing Mrs. David in Portland, where she was employed in a store.

Salem Mansem swore that he saw Mrs. David on the Boston train in May last coming east in company with Nicholas.

Dominique Stephens, of St. Marys, was called to relate conversation had with the prisoner in the country jail after his arrest, but his evidence was not allowed.

J. Douglas Black, of the Fredericton Gleaner, told of interviewing David on the day of his arrest in the presence of Policeman Gardiner. He asked if he shot his wife, and the prisoner said he was all rattled and did not know what he had done.

Emma Darley, a young Syrian, was next called, but her testimony had no bearing on the case.

Dr. Anglin.

Dr. J. V. Anglin, superintendent of the Provincial Hospital, was next called to give expert testimony. He told of his experience in treating insane people in Canada and the United States. He had found marks on the prisoner's head, which might have been done by breaking. The custom of branding for insanity was but now in vogue in civilized countries. He described the disease known as transitory mania, which he said was usually associated with epilepsy, but was liable to be found in people with hereditary tendency to insanity. An attack was likely to occur from a sudden shock, such as a disturbance of the emotions. A person attacked with this disease would be unconscious of what he was doing.

Mr. Hazen took up the balance of the time before adjournment in reading questions from medical authorities on the subject of insanity, all of which were concurred in by the witness.

The doctor was on the stand one hour when the court rose and the direct testimony was not completed.

TOM DAVID GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 12—The trial of Thomas David, the Syrian peddler, on the charge of murdering his wife, which has been going on before Judge McLeod and jury in the York circuit court since Tuesday, was brought to a close last night, when the jury, after deliberating one hour and a half, returned a verdict of manslaughter of the lowest degree, and made a strong recommendation to mercy.

There was a large crowd in the court when the verdict was announced, and it seemed to meet with general approval. The prisoner, who seemed to be greatly pleased with the jury's finding, was remanded to jail until 9 o'clock Monday morning, for sentence.

Judge McLeod, after thanking the jury and announcing that he had no fault to find with the verdict, discharged them from further attendance. Solicitor-General Jones and J. D. Hazen, K. C., who conducted the prosecution and defence respectively, with marked ability, expressed themselves as being satisfied with the verdict.

The contingent of Syrians from Lowell, who raised funds for David's defence and have been in constant attendance during the trial, were greatly delighted with the result. The fact that the presiding judge approved of the verdict is taken as an indication that David will not get a heavy sentence.

The prisoner, although a stranger in a strange land, was treated with the greatest kindness all through the trial by the court officials, from the judge down. While the jury was out deliberating upon the verdict he was taken from the dock and allowed to smoke a cigar in the court room.

The court was thronged when Mr. Hazen began his address on behalf of the prisoner at 2.30 on Saturday afternoon. Among the visitors was noticed the prisoner's mother-in-law and his two children, aged five and eighteen months respectively. They sat directly in front of the jury box and got along well for a time, but before Mr. Hazen had concluded his address the younger one began to cry and was removed from the court by order of the judge.

Mr. Hazen's Address.

Mr. Hazen spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes, making a powerful plea on behalf of the prisoner, which was followed with keen interest. He dwelt upon the great importance of the case and denounced as scathing terms the conduct of the prisoner's mother-in-law and his two children, charged with murder. "Had the same treatment," said he, "been meted out to one of our blood a tragedy would have occurred much earlier than it did." He mentioned the fact that the prisoner belonged to a people who had been ground down by the iron heel of oppression; therefore his line of conduct could not be judged by that of people brought up in a free country like Canada. The action of David's countrymen in coming to his assistance was warmly praised, and without that, he said, he would have had no defence.

The crime of murder and manslaughter were clearly defined by counsel, and he argued that David had taken the life of his wife while in the heat of passion and under the greatest possible provocation; therefore his crime, if it could be called such, was manslaughter. The fact that the shooting was done in a crowded railway station beneath the strong glare of the noonday sun, where the perpetrator had no chance of escape, was pointed to by the crown as evidence that he acted under sudden impulse. He contended that there was nothing to show that the crime had been preconceived, therefore it could not be classed as murder. Something more than the statement of David's wife at Woodstock, that David threatened to shoot her, should be required to convince the jury that David was guilty of murder. The words of David, "My soul is not sweet I'll give her a 32," had no been explained by the crown and therefore had

no special significance, and there was no evidence that David had taken a revolver to Woodstock for the purpose of killing his wife.

He declared that there had been reconciliation between the couple before leaving Woodstock, and authorities were quoted to show that threats made before a reconciliation did not show any grounds for expressed malice. He contended that Mrs. David's utterance to her husband at McAdam was sufficient justification for the crime, if there was nothing else. The trip she made from Woodstock he characterized as a conspiracy hatched by the woman and Nicholas to get rid of David, the railway ticket found in her pocket proving her intentions of going to Lowell without him. He proceeded to point out that David was an epileptic with a predisposition to insanity and was more likely to be influenced by an exciting cause than a man of sound mind. All the evidence went to show that the prisoner acted under a sudden impulse of passion.

Says David Was Insane.

Discussing the insanity plea, Mr. Hazen declared that he had strongest possible reason for saying that at the time the prisoner committed the crime he was suffering from transitory mania. If the prisoner were insane he was not guilty of murder, if he was not insane he committed manslaughter. He pointed out that the medical testimony of the defence had not been contradicted, neither had there been any contradiction of the evidence that the prisoner's father was insane. Authorities were quoted to show that transitory mania occurred in the case of epileptics and persons of insane majority on occasions of sudden passion. In having been established that the prisoner's head had been stamped, that his father was insane, that he was an epileptic, therefore all that was wanted to bring on transitory mania was a cause and his wife's conduct certainly furnished that.

Counsel declared that David's story that his head was in a whirl when he did the shooting was worthy of belief and was supported by the fact that he appeared cool five minutes later. He claimed that every statement made by David was corroborated by other witnesses. Counsel here read copious extracts from medical works on insanity to show the peculiarity of epileptics and somnambulists. Continuing, he said it had been clearly re-established that David was insane when he shot his wife and if the jury accepted that evidence they must find him not guilty; if they decided that he was insane but had acted under a sudden impulse of passion, the verdict should be manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Later in the evening Mr. Hazen was congratulated by many upon his very able address.

Solicitor General Jones.

The solicitor general reviewed the case for the crown calmly and dispassionately in an address which occupied fifty minutes. At the outset he impressed upon the jury, that he was present as the representative of the crown to see that all the facts of the case were brought out and they were present on behalf of the yeomanry of the country to decide upon the facts and to see that justice is done. The fact, he said, that the accused was foreign should not weigh against him, as the British constitution guarantees justice to all classes from the highest to the lowest. Even if the prisoner were without friends it would be the duty of the crown to see that the facts were properly brought out.

After touching briefly on the crimes of murder and that of manslaughter, the solicitor general pointed out that it was not denied that the prisoner had caused the death of his wife and wherein he had no provocation, other than mere words.

The evidence was next reviewed, and it was contended, that David, while in Woodstock, after learning that his wife was living with another man, had made what could easily be construed into a threat to shoot her. This coupled with the fact that the wife said she warned David he would shoot her, that he had a revolver at the time and that he ultimately did shoot her, must be taken as evidence that he did make a threat. The woman's conduct, on the train to McAdam, should have convinced David that she did not intend to accompany him to Lowell, therefore the provocation at McAdam was not as sudden as alleged in the prisoner's behalf. Notwithstanding her conduct the prisoner was willing to take his wife back, and there was no evidence that he had ever expressed regret for her death. No matter where a man comes from, his conduct should be measured by the standard of our own people, and it is on that basis that the jury should decide whether or not the provocation was sufficient in this case. The laws of this country do not permit a man to kill his enemy, then come into court and declare that he was a bad man and deserved to be killed. If the jury decides that the provocation was sufficient in this case then they must enter a verdict for manslaughter.

Disregard the Experts.

The solicitor general got over the defence's insanity plea rather summarily by urging the jury to disregard medical opinions and decide the question on a common sense basis. The prisoner's actions all through, he contended, were those of a sane man. If he was insane and unconscious of what he was doing at McAdam, a fair assumption would be that he did not know one person from another, yet he shot at his wife and chased her around the room. It would be a bad thing for the community if every man with a hereditary taint of insanity should be allowed to hold it up as an excuse for committing crime. Had David shot indiscriminately in McAdam railway station, it would have been evidence that he was insane, but he did nothing of the kind.

The solicitor general said the fact that the prisoner had recognized Jack Power on the train after the shooting, was proof that he was sane when he shot her wife. For protection of society and of people who live in lonely places in the country the person should see that the defence set up in murder trials is sound and logical.

The evidence showing that the prisoner's father in Syria was insane was briefly discussed and it was pointed out that the crown had no means of combatting it, therefore the jury would have to accept it for what it was worth. The jury would have to decide whether or not the Syrian friends of the prisoner had exaggerated in their evidence to bolster up his case. The crown he maintained had proved its case and when the insanity plea was put up by the prisoner the burden of proof shifted to the defence, and the crown must have the benefit of the doubt as to the prisoner's sanity.

In conclusion he urged the jury not to be swayed by feelings of sympathy, and pointed out to them that it was best to not so much a case of the poor woman that was killed, but they must remember that a crime had been committed against the laws of God and man, and the jury's duty is to see that justice is done.

Judge McLeod's Charge.

The solicitor general finished his address, and at 5 o'clock the court adjourned until 6.30.

Upon reassembling at that hour Judge McLeod commenced his charge to the jury, speaking exactly one hour. In opening he referred to the indictment against the prisoner, and remarked that there was no doubt that he caused his wife's death, so the question to be considered was it murder or manslaughter, and was it of sound mind when he committed the deed. Murder, he defined as the taking of human life without cause and with expressed malice. Manslaughter was described as the killing of a person while in a sudden transportation of passion. In the case of the prisoner his crime was murder, unless it could be shown that he had sufficient provocation. As a rule, spoken words are not considered justification, but there were exceptions and the matter was for the jury to decide.

Referring to the insanity plea the judge remarked that under the law, if a prisoner was convicted on that ground, he would have to be confined in an institution for the insane.

The judge then reviewed the evidence at considerable length, making deductions as he went along. He remarked that, Mrs. David was evidently not correct in her mode of living, as proved by the fact that she had left her husband on several occasions and passed herself off for a single woman. The conduct of David at Woodstock in sleeping with the man, supposed to be his wife's paramour, showed no high moral feeling on his part. The jury must consider what occurred in Woodstock when determining if there was sufficient provocation for the shooting. If it was found that David had preconceived a plan to shoot his wife he committed murder, but if it was not premeditated but done in a moment of passion, it would be manslaughter. Men ought, as a rule, to control themselves against violent passion, but all men are not constituted alike. A man of David's capacity with a weak mind could not be judged by a blow given by Theodore S. Whitmore, husband of the dead woman, the inspector identified the woman as Mrs. Georgiana Dickinson.

Asked if she was not Mrs. Dickinson, the woman at once replied:

"It's all up with me, I don't deny it. My name is 'Georgiana Dickinson', although I am also known by the name of 'Charlotte McDonald.'"

On the way to the Cambridge police headquarters, where Mrs. Dickinson was first taken, she declared:

"I am glad it is all over and I am willing to go back and tell all I know. However, I am so tired tonight I can't talk and I want to rest, but I will tell all you want in the morning."

The woman was brought to Boston later and placed in the Tombs.

During the evening Mrs. Dickinson sent a telegram to her husband, Harry Dickinson, at 248 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, informing him of her arrest and asking him if he would meet her in New York when she arrived tomorrow.

Prosecuting Attorney Vickers, of Harrison (N. J.), was notified and word was received that an officer would leave New York on the midnight train tonight, coming on to take Mrs. Dickinson back with him tomorrow.

Mrs. Dickinson declared that she was willing to go back to New York or New Jersey without papers.

The court room was crowded with spectators in the evening, a majority of whom waited until the verdict was announced by Foreman Isaac Peabody.

I. C. R. BRAKEMAN BLED TO DEATH

Mark Gallant Fell from Train Unknown to His Comrades

Moncton, Jan. 12—Mark Gallant, brakeman on the I. C. R., was killed early this morning at Red Pine by falling from the train. Gallant was the forward brakeman on Conductor Delaney's special east bound freight, which passed Red Pine about 5 o'clock. At half-past seven the trackman inspecting the road found the unfortunate trainman lying beside the track at the pump house. Life was not yet extinct but he passed away a few minutes after being found. One leg was cut off and there were slight injuries to the body. He had evidently bled to death, as the injuries apart from the amputated leg were of a superficial character.

As forward brakeman Gallant usually rode in the engine and when he failed to appear there after passing Red Pine, the enginemen supposed he was in the van, while the conductor and rear brakeman naturally thought he was in the engine. At Newcastle he was missed but not until the train reached Coal Branch did the trainmen learn the fate of their comrade.

From an examination of the cars, which were covered with light snow, it was discovered that Gallant fell between the box and coal car, the tracks in the snow indicating he walked off the end of the box in the dark.

Gallant was about twenty-four years old and had been on the road but a short time. He was a son of Section Foreman Gallant of Coal Branch, and the body was forwarded to that place this afternoon. This makes the third death in two years in the Gallant family. The elder brother of the deceased is employed as a brakeman on the I. C. R.

NORTH SHORE MILL AND LUMBER LANDS CHANGE HANDS

Business of J. & T. Jardine, Ltd., of Rexton, Now Owned by A. J. and Frank Curran.

Rexton, N. B., Jan. 11—J. & T. Jardine, Limited, have sold their saw mill in Richibucto to a local firm composed of two St. John men, A. J. Curran, West Branch, and Frank Curran, of Bathurst.

The mill has a double acting band saw and is equipped with all the latest improvements which makes it one of the finest mills in the county.

Messrs. Curran are both well versed in the lumber business and people here think the property has fallen into good hands.

THE OTHER WOMAN IN WHITMORE MURDER CASE ARRESTED

Mrs. Dickinson, Alias MacDonald, Formerly of Sydney, N. S., Caught in Cambridge

Was Hiding in a Dark Room and Bore the Marks of a Blow Said to Have Been Dealt Her by Suspected Murderer — Says She Will Tell All She Knows of the Jersey Tragedy.

Boston, Jan. 10—Mrs. Georgiana Dickinson, alias Charlotte MacDonald formerly of Sydney (N. S.), aged 27, wanted by the police, of Harrison (N. J.), as accessory to the murder of Mrs. Helena Whitmore, whose dead body was found in Lampblack Swamp in Harrison on December 29, was arrested in a house on Shields street, Cambridge, tonight by Chief Inspector Watts and Inspector Shields of the Boston police and is now locked up in the Tombs in this city. She will be taken to New York tomorrow morning.

Chief Inspector Watts received information today that the woman was in Cambridge and only this evening he visited the Essex street house where she believed to be living. Investigating further, he discovered another woman in a darkened room at the rear. From a fire coat, the woman wore, and a scar on the lip, said to have been caused by a blow given by Theodore S. Whitmore, husband of the dead woman, the inspector identified the woman as Mrs. Georgiana Dickinson.

Asked if she was not Mrs. Dickinson, the woman at once replied:

"It's all up with me, I don't deny it. My name is 'Georgiana Dickinson', although I am also known by the name of 'Charlotte McDonald.'"

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DIPHTHERIA OUTBREAK IN KINGS COUNTY LUMBER CAMP

Sussex, N. B., Jan. 10—Diphtheria has broken out in a lumber camp back of Hammond, about twenty miles from here, one man by the name of Walker died this afternoon after having been seized with the disease only a few hours.

There are several other cases among the men. Dr. McAlister started for the camp this evening with a good supply of antitoxine.

BRODEUR GRILLED BY OPPOSITION

Dollar "Dickeys" for Sailors

Personal Expenses of Minister of Marine and Revenue Abroad Called Enormous; Dr. Daniel Tells How "Condemned" Stores Are Disposed Of in St. John.

Ottawa, Jan. 10—In the house today Col. Sam Hughes, in a speech, criticized the conduct of the commandant of the royal military college, Kingston, and said that he was unfit for his position and should not occupy it twenty-four hours. The reason for this strong opinion on the part of Col. Hughes was because of some treatment meted out to cadets which, Col. Sam said, they did not deserve.

It appears that for boys were accused of taking articles, such as cake, from other students. They were given one month's rustication. Another student, the son of Mr. Lancaster, M. P., was given four months for taking a cigarette case belonging to one of the other students. The commandant of the college treated this as if it were a criminal act. The sentence came to the minister of militia in the usual way, and another court sat upon it and with the result that the minister while, upholding the commandant as acting in accordance with the established usage of enforcing discipline in military institutions rescinded that part of the sentence which had not expired. In other words the cadet in the interests of discipline should have received some punishment for taking the cigarette case temporarily but the minister did not agree that there was any criminal intent. The commandant was asked to read the amended sentence to the students, which was done.

R. L. Borden said it was a boyish prank and Col. Ward and others thought the commandant had acted rather harshly and not in accordance with the rules of the college. It was said also that the evidence forwarded the minister was that which was not taken under oath.

Sir Frederick Borden said that it was the first case of the kind that came before him.

Brodeur Under Fire Again.

In supply on the marine and fisheries department estimate a discussion took place on the expense of the minister while in England. Mr. Foster read a statement of the items in sixteen months drawn by Mr. Brodeur and his private secretary amounting to $8,913. Of this amount $1,400 was credited to the secretary.

Mr. Brodeur explained, and said of this amount he refunded $915, which was for expenses of some parties accompanying him. There were some expenses of Mr. Venning which were included in his account. In other words the accounts were not adjusted yet.

Mr. Foster said that even when this was deducted the amount of $8,000, which was left, was absurdly extravagant and it was a way of taking money which should not exist.

Mr. Brodeur said that before he was in the department such items as the expenses of friends accompanying ministers were charged to the department. He put a stop to that.

Mr. Foster did not know what the minister was talking about, but he condemned the extravagance of ministers taking private secretaries and messengers along with them. "What," he asked, "do they want with messengers? why should

a young man like Brodeur want a messenger? When I was finance minister I went to London and negotiated a loan without my private secretary or minister. But I was not born in the same royal splendor as my friend."

Mr. Brodeur said that he spent some months in London and Paris and his secretary and himself had some very hard work to do.

Dollar "Dickeys" for Sailors.

Geo. Taylor, reading the expenditures in connection with the government steamers, created some amusement in saying that $39 was paid for 39 "dickeys" for sailors on board the Montcalm. "Fancy," said Taylor with some warmth, "providing uniforms of this kind for sailors. It was never done before. What is the member laughing at?" called out Mr. Taylor, as he pointed to the member for Simcoe. "Does he think it's so much fun to spend the people's money in this way?" McCarthy—I am only laughing at Mr. Taylor calling "dickeys" a uniform.

Mr. Taylor read from the accounts of some of the other steamers that $9 was paid for a butcher's block.

An extravagant price was paid for beans and then a dozen of painkiller bottles were purchased to prevent sickness. (Laughter.)

After recess Mr. Taylor pointed out that Liberals had criticized Sir John Macdonald for charging his cab hire to the country, yet the present members of the government did the same thing. The only exception was Mr. Patterson, minister of customs, who remained consistent in this regard. The Liberals criticized the Canadian Pacific Railway for making a present of diamonds to Lady Macdonald. Lord Strathcona was a member of the C. P. R. yet the same Lord Strathcona had presented an automobile to the present premier. What would Sir Richard say to that?

Mr. Bennett—He would say give me one too. (Laughter.)

Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, and Mr. Roche, of Halifax, had a tilt. Mr. Roche defended the administration of marine and fisheries and Mr. Boyce said that Mr. Roche was not in reference to the Halifax election trials. Mr. Roche retorted with some warmth and said that if Boyce would again make an attack on him he would reply in a way that Mr. Boyce would regret his action.

Mr. Brodeur said it was not fair to compare the nine boats which the country owned under the Conservatives with the thirty-two now owned by the dominion. The officers in charge were the old Conservative officers and it was found in wrong doing they would be dismissed.

Dr. Daniel (St. John) said that the system now was for the captain to condemn the stores and to sell them to any one he like. Condemned stores ought to be sold by public auction and condemned by a board.

Mr. Brodeur said that they were now sold by public auction.

Dr. Daniel—Not at the port of St. John. At least he was so informed by those who knew. It was the case in respect to the Lansdowne or any other boat that happened to be there. As for the Lansdowne she was too small for the work.

Mr. Brodeur, answering Dr. Daniel, said that the lightship had broken her anchor but would be back in position in a few days.

R. L. Borden has given notice of a bill to apply the Ontario law, providing for the holding of by-elections three months after the vacancy occurs, to the dominion.

The house at the hour of adjournment made very little progress on the estimates. The discussion will go on for some days yet.

Maine Woman Burned to Death

Westbrook, Me., Jan. 11—Mrs. George Landry, aged 48, was burned to death late today at her home. While lighting a fire in the kitchen stove, her clothing caught fire. She was alone at the time. The house was not damaged.